

JOSEPH A. FLANNICK and LINDA C.	:	
FLANNICK, individually and on behalf	:	CIVIL ACTION
of all others similarly situated,	:	NO. 98-CV-6080
	:	
Plaintiffs,	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
FIRST UNION HOME EQUITY	:	
BANK, N.A.,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	

Plaintiffs seek an Order authorizing Final Distribution of the Remaining Balance of Settlement Fund to the Philadelphia Bar Foundation under the doctrine of *cy pres*. If the Court approves this Motion, all aspects of this Litigation will be terminated finally for all purposes.

In support of this Motion Plaintiffs submit the accompanying exhibits and memorandum of law and further state:

1. In the course of this Litigation, Plaintiffs entered into a Settlement with Defendant, resolving all claims arising out of Class Members' entering into home equity loan contracts with Defendant. Following approval of the Settlement, this Court entered an Order authorizing distribution of the proceeds of the Settlement Fund to the members of the Class. On or about May 10, 2004, Class members were sent checks for their proportionate share of the settlement proceeds. As of September 20, 2005, the remaining balance of the Settlement Fund, after all distributions, totals \$59,037.85, including

accrued interest. See Declaration of Michael Kirchner ¶ 4; Declaration of Michael D. Gottsch ¶ 3.

2. The Claims Administrator made every reasonable effort to locate Class members whose checks were returned as undeliverable. (Id.). At this point, every reasonable attempt has been made to locate and distribute the entire Settlement Fund to those entitled to share in it, and no additional procedures are recommended. (Id.). No check has been cashed since November 24, 2004. The checks bore a legend above the amount stating, "Not valid after 90 days." The defendant has no residual interest in this fund. It would be uneconomical to distribute the remaining unpaid balance amount to the approximately 32,000 authorized claimants, due to the costs of processing, printing and mailing supplemental checks to those claimants, who would stand to receive, on average, just \$1.81 apiece.

3. The Settlement Agreement provides, in paragraph 18:

After the Net Settlement Fund has been distributed to class members in accordance with this agreement, Defendant shall retain no interest in any amounts remaining in the Settlement Fund or Net Settlement Fund. Such residual amounts, including, but not limited to, amounts attributable to distributions made to members of the Class which were uncashed or were returned as undeliverable, shall be disbursed in accordance with Class Counsel's motion for cy pres distribution to one or more appropriate 501(c)(3) organizations and as approved by the Court.

4. "The cy pres approach... puts unclaimed funds to its next best compensation use." Courts have recognized the applicability of the *cy pres* doctrine to authorize the distribution of excess settlement funds to organizations who were not parties to the original suit.

5. Distributions of the unpaid balance of the Settlement Fund to the Philadelphia Bar Foundation are in accordance with these principles favoring distributing of remaining balances of settlement funds to appropriate charities and public interest groups.

6. Named Plaintiffs and the Class request that the remaining balance of the Settlement Fund be distributed to The Philadelphia Bar Foundation (the “Foundation”).

7. The Philadelphia Bar Foundation (the “Foundation”), a non-profit corporation founded in 1964, is the charitable arm of the Philadelphia Bar Association, which reaches out to provide legal services to those in need. The Foundation has awarded grants to a variety of law-related programs in the Philadelphia area. The Foundation works to advance and improve the administration of justice, to improve relations with members of the Bar, Judiciary and public, to provide charitable assistance to needy and indigent members of the Bar, and to support law-related causes of a charitable nature. In addition, the Foundation funds a variety of programs that deal with consumer finance. See Program Materials for the Foundation, Exhibit A to Gottsch Declaration. For example, the Foundation has funded programs dealing with:

- Senior citizens who have been victimized by fraudulent home-repair financing scams;
- Victims of fraud who are struggling with “tangled title” problems with deeds to their homes;
- People with issues of personal finance, both those working through bankruptcy, and those hoping to avoid bankruptcy;
- The disabled, and those dealing with long-term health issues, who seek help in dealing with health care bills and those who seek to plan for their long-term financial needs and the needs of their dependents.

8. Accordingly, the Court should approve the distribution of the residual of the Settlement Fund in the manner requested herein so that this Litigation can finally and completely be put to rest.

CONCLUSION

Based upon all of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' Motion should be granted.

DATED: September 21, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

CHIMICLES & TIKELLIS LLP

By: Michael D. Gottsch
Michael D. Gottsch
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Counsel for
Plaintiffs and the Class

CIVIL ACTION
NO. 98-CV-6080

In the course of this Litigation, Plaintiffs entered into a Settlement with Defendant First Union Home Equity Bank, N.A., resolving all claims arising out of Class Members' entering into home equity loan contracts with Defendant. On May 5, 2004, this Court entered an Order authorizing distribution of the proceeds of the Settlement Fund to the Class. Checks were mailed to class members on or about May 10, 2004. As of September 20, 2005, the remaining balance of the Settlement Fund, after all distributions, totals \$59,037.85, including accrued interest. See Declaration of Michael Kirchner ¶ 4; Declaration of Michael D. Gottsch ¶ 3.

The Claims Administrator made every reasonable effort to locate Class members whose checks were returned as undeliverable. Kirchner Declaration ¶ 3. At this point, every reasonable attempt has been made to locate and distribute the balance of the Settlement Fund, and no additional procedures are recommended. (Id.). No check has been cashed since November 24, 2004. The checks bore a legend above the amount stating, "Not valid after 90 days."

The defendant has no residual interest in this fund. It would be uneconomical to distribute the remaining unpaid balance amount to the approximately 32,000 authorized claimants, due to the costs of processing, printing and mailing supplemental checks to those claimants, and the negligible amount each would stand to gain (\$1.81). See In re Wells Fargo Securities Litig., 991 F. Supp. 1193, 1194 (N.D. Cal. 1998) ("[A] court may utilize its cy pres power to distribute such residue to an alternate recipient if either (1) no parties have equitable interests in the residue or (2) distribution to such parties would be impractical."); Powell v. Georgia-Pacific Corp., 119 F.3d 703, 706-07 (8th Cir. 1997)(factor weighing in favor of *cy pres* distribution of funds was that it would be extremely difficult to distribute the funds and locate class members). "The cy pres approach . . . puts unclaimed funds to its next best compensation use." Jones v. National Distillers, 56 F. Supp. 2d 355, 357 (S.D.N.Y. 1999) (quoting 2 H. Newberg and A. Conte, Newberg on Class Actions § 10.17 at 10-41, 42 (3d Ed. 1992)).

The Settlement Agreement provides:

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distributions made to members of the Class which were uncashed or were returned as undeliverable, shall be disbursed in accordance with Class Counsel's motion for cy pres distribution to one or more appropriate 501(c)(3) organizations and as approved by the Court.

Settlement Agreement ¶ 18.

Courts have recognized the applicability of the "cy pres" doctrine to authorize the distribution of excess settlement funds to organizations who were not parties to the original suit. See, e.g., In re: Motorsports Merchandise Antitrust Litig., MDL Docket No. 1212, 1:97-CV-2314-TWT, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12040 (N.D. Ga. Aug. 16, 2001) (over \$2.4 million in remaining settlement funds in antitrust case that alleged a combination and conspiracy to fix prices of NASCAR race souvenirs distributed to a plethora of charitable organizations, including The Atlanta Legal Aid Society and The Lawyers Foundation of Georgia); United States v. Exxon Corp., 561 F. Supp. 816 (D.D.C. 1983) (residual damages funneled to energy conservation programs in various states), aff'd, 773 F.2d 1240 (Temp. Emer. Ct. App. 1985); West Virginia v. Chas. Pfizer & Co., 314 F. Supp. 710 (S.D.N.Y. 1970) (residual funds given to public health programs); Nelson v. Greater Gadsen Housing Authority, 802 F. 2d 405 (11th Cir. 1986) (distinguishing between fluid recovery and the cy pres application of excess funds). This is in accordance with the recognized practice among the district courts to award residual class action settlement funds to public service organizations and various charities and organizations. See Superior Beverage Co., Inc. v. Owens-Illinois, 827 F. Supp. 477, 479 (N.D. Ill. 1993) ("[T]he doctrine of cy pres and courts' broad equitable powers now permit use of funds for other public interest purposes by educational, charitable, and other public service organizations . . ."); Powell v. Georgia-Pacific Corp., 199 F.3d 703 (8th Cir. 1997) (residual settlement funds used to create scholarship fund for African

American high school students); In re Wells Fargo Securities Litig., *supra.*, (residue of securities fraud class action settlement fund given to law school clearinghouse that distributed information on pending securities class actions); Schaefer v. Tannian, Civ. No. 73-39943, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11816 (VMM) (E.D. Mich. April 17, 1995) (court-approved settlement that donated unclaimed shares of settlement to a charitable organization).

Distribution of the unpaid balance of the Settlement Fund to the Philadelphia Bar Foundation is in accordance with these principles favoring distributing of remaining balances of settlement funds to charities and public interest groups.

The Philadelphia Bar Foundation (the "Foundation"), a non-profit corporation founded in 1964, is the charitable arm of the Philadelphia Bar Association, which reaches out to provide legal services to those in need. The Foundation has awarded grants to a variety of law-related programs in the Philadelphia area. The Foundation works to advance and improve the administration of justice, to improve relations with members of the Bar, the Judiciary and the public, to provide charitable assistance to needy and indigent members of the Bar, and to support law-related causes of a charitable nature. In addition, the Foundation funds a variety of programs that deal with consumer finance. See Program Materials for the Foundation, Exhibit A to Gottsch Declaration. For example, the Foundation has funded programs dealing with:

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- The disabled, and those dealing with long-term health issues, who seek help in dealing with health care bills and those who seek to plan for their long-term financial needs and the needs of their dependents.

Accordingly, the Court should approve the distribution of the residual of the Settlement Fund in the manner requested herein so that the funds can benefit the *cy pres* recipient and so that this Litigation can finally and completely be put to rest. (See Gottsch Decl., Exhibit B, Orders authorizing final distribution of remaining balance of Settlement Fund, In re Bank of New England Corp. Class Action Litig., Order, 89-2582-S (D. Mass. Feb. 8, 2000); In re Boardwalk Marketplace Sec. Litig., 87 cv 156 WWE, MDL No.: 712 (WWE) (D. Conn. July 21, 1999) (Eginton, J.); Goldstein v. Cytogen Corp., CV-92-3960(CSF) (D.N.J. Mar. 5, 1999)(Hughes, J.); and In re: FHP Sec. Litig., Order, SACV 91-580-GLT (RWRx) (C.D. Cal. Oct. 4, 1999) (Taylor, J.))

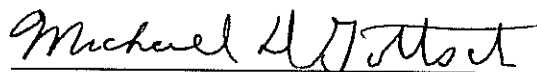
CONCLUSION

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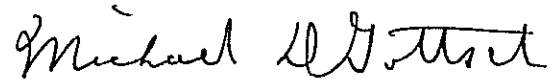
Counsel for
Plaintiffs and the Class

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing has this 21st day of September, 2005
been served via First Class Mail as follows:

Thomas Henefer, Esquire
STEVENS & LEE
111 North Sixth Street
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Russell J. Pope, Esquire
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Gottsch", written over a horizontal line.

Michael D. Gottsch